

Table 1Subject characteristics and crude odds ratio for migrants ($n_{\text{raw}}=1543$; $n_{\text{weighted}}=3681$)

	Shenzhen Study Population (weighted)	4th National Census - Shenzhen city (N=3,681)	Effect size ⁴	Registered (n=793)	Migrants (n=750)	Migrant Crude OR (95% C.I.)
	% ³	% ³		n (%)	n (%)	
Female ¹	50.4	50.7	0.01	422 (53.2)	356 (47.5)	0.80 (0.65, 0.99)
Age group (years) ¹						
18-24	13.9	13.9	0	120 (15.1)	166 (22.1)	1
25-34	32.3	32.3		263 (33.2)	319 (42.5)	0.88 (0.66, 1.17)
35-44	24.5	24.5		224 (28.2)	156 (20.8)	0.51 (0.37, 0.69)
45-54	14	14		99 (12.5)	46 (6.1)	0.34 (0.23, 0.52)
55-64	8.3	8.3		44 (5.5)	31 (4.1)	0.53 (0.32, 0.89)
65+	7.1	7		30 (3.8)	22 (2.9)	0.55 (0.30, 0.99)
Marital Status ¹						
Single/separated/widowed	25.6	19	0.17	198 (25.0)	278 (37.1)	
Married	74.4	81		595 (75.0)	472 (62.9)	0.54 (0.43, 0.67)
Education Attainment ¹						
Primary or below	10.3	17.6	0.43	44 (5.5)	72 (9.6)	1.22 (0.80, 1.87)
Middle/high school	46.5	57.4		319 (40.2)	412 (54.9)	1
College or above	43.2	25		430 (54.2)	266 (35.5)	0.47 (0.37, 0.58)
Occupation ¹						
Executive/professional/managerial	-	-		148 (18.7)	76 (10.1)	0.40 (0.29, 0.54)
Ordinary worker	-	-		378 (47.7)	468 (62.4)	1
Unemployed	35.3	39.7	0.07	267 (33.7)	206 (27.5)	0.64 (0.50, 0.82)
Monthly income ²						
No income	27.2	-		179 (22.6)	189 (25.2)	1.08 (0.83, 1.42)
Low income	14.8	-		72 (9.1)	343 (45.7)	1.83 (1.29, 2.59)
Middle income	43.3	-		201 (25.3)	189 (25.2)	1
High income	14.7	-		341 (43.0)	88 (11.7)	0.42 (0.29, 0.59)
Insurance status						
Uninsured				97 (12.2)	304 (40.5)	1
Basic MIS only				422 (53.2)	275 (36.7)	0.17 (0.13, 0.23)
Additional MIS only				25 (3.2)	66 (8.8)	0.82 (0.48, 1.41)
Basic + Additional MIS				212 (26.7)	98 (13.1)	0.13 (0.09, 0.18)
Registered	53.3	-		-	-	

Note: C.I. denotes lower and upper limit of 95% confidence interval

¹ Categories were constructed to be compatible with published census figures.² Income categories are constructed by quintiles, where "low" income denotes the first quintile (<20%), "middle" income denotes between second and fourth quintile (20-60%) and "high" income denotes fifth quintile or above (>60%).³ The proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.⁴ Effect size is a statistical measure that indicates the similarity of the sample compared to the underlying population, where an effect size of 0.1 is considered "small", 0.3 "medium" and 0.5 "large".